THE

JACOBITE's JOURNAL.

By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq;*

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Culpa docentis
Scilicet arguitur ——
Juvenal.

THE following Letters, as the Reader will perceive, are all occasioned by my last Paper, which I am pleased to find hath excited some Attention in the Public.

Sir,

I Have long since been well convinced, that the Passage in *Aristotle's Politics*, referr'd to in your last, is corrupt. Can we suppose so wise a Man would have included Painting in the four most essential Parts of Education? I must confess I cannot well cure the Text by any Reading, similar to the Word γραμματα, perhaps some such Word as μελωδια, or ῥυθμος, (for possibly those occur in Authors, tho' I will warrant neither) should be restored.

But to wave a *Greek* Controversy, which I am afraid would, at present, be little understood by most of your Readers, I am well satisfied the *English* Translation of the Beginning of the third Chapter of the 8th Book should run thus:

"But there are about four Things in which "they usually instruct Children; Letters, and Ex-"ercises, and Music; to which some add Drink-"ing," (not Painting, as some sober Coxcomb hath foster'd into the Text.) Would *Aristotle* have reckoned Painting among the Necessaries or Conveniencies of Life, as he immediately after concludes all these to be? And doth he not, in the 5th Chapter, join Drunkenness and Music together, and expressly tell us, that both these are equally useful to drive away Care? Who is there so ignorant as not to have heard of the ancient Συμποσια, or Drunken Bouts, and the Laws and Regulations made concerning them? It would be surely Matter of Wonder, if the Youth were left totally uninstructed in a Matter which was so justly thought to be of such Consequence; and what is more likely than that this fourth Part of their Institution was calculated with a View to this Study?

Now, Sir, in what doth the true *English* Jacobitical Education differ from that prescribed by this great Philosopher? Of Letters, which is the first Ingredient mentioned, you will not, I suppose, pretend to say that our Youth are ignorant; since there is scarce a Squire who doth not know the whole Four-and-twenty; indeed, so as to be able to read pretty tolerably well. In Exercises, there can be no Doubt but we keep up strictly to the Precepts of *Aristotle*. Such are Horse-racing, Hunting, &c. which make the most considerable Part of the Education of our Youth: And as to the two last, which, in Imitation of the great Master, we join together, it must be allowed that all possible Care is taken to finish the Erudition of young Gentlemen in both these Branches. Are not particular Places set apart for this noble Purpose only, where the hard Students sit up all Night for Years together, in order to perfect themselves in these necessary Parts of Education? In which *Bouts* of Study no Pains are omitted to adhere to the Rules of the old *Greek*, who says, * that "in Rhimes and "Songs consist chiefly the Resemblances of the "true Nature of Anger and Gentleness, of Cou-"rage and Modesty, and of those Affections which "are the Reverse of these, and of all other Ethics. "This is plain from their Operations," &c. And for this Reason he says it is plainly *necessary all Youth should learn these Rhimes and Songs*, which, as he tells us in this very Chapter, serve us, together with Drink, for such excellent Remedies *to drive away Care*, according to the Words of *Euripides*, and of an old *English* Ballad.

Henceforth, my Friend, I hope it will be no more said that *Aristotle is fallen into Contempt or Disuse* at a certain Place, since the Education there carried on so exactly pursues the Methods laid down by this great Antient, the Tutor of that mighty *Alexander*, who, among other heroic Arts, hath left more than one upon Record, which proceeded from the Drinking Precepts he probably received in his Youth; and who is recorded by *Plutarch* to have instituted one of the greatest Prize-Drunken-Bouts ever known, in which no less than 42 of the Combatants fell, and the Victor himself, who drank 18 Quarts of Wine, was one of the Number.

I am, Sir, *yours, &c.*

A Staggerite.

* Ετι δ' ἐμμετρα, &c. cap. 5.

Sir,

I Am surprized that so learned a Man as you seem to be, when you mention the good Consequences of *Spartan* Education, should have forgotten to derive it from its true Source, *Exempli Gratiâ*, from that admirable Correction of their Lads, for which the *Spartan* Masters were so renown'd.

You cannot be ignorant that several of these Boys were scourged to Death upon the Altar of *Minerva*: Now this Altar of *Minerva*, I take to be a figurative Expression, and to mean no other than the Block which was used in their Schools, (as it is at present in some of ours) for the Purpose of Flogging.

This, tho' perhaps an Error on the right Side, was carrying the Matter rather too far, and may be almost called Severity; since surely a Castigation somewhat short of Death may be sufficient for all good Purposes.

But, alas! how deplorably are we fallen into the other Extreme in our Schools. In the very best, Correction is confined to nine or ten, or at most a dozen Lashes; and in others the Master is in a manner disarmed; so that the Tree of Learning will, in a short time, be converted to no other Use than to supplying Brooms for the ignoble Services of the House-maid. So true is that most pathetic Line of Mr. *Pope*:

And Birch shall blush with noble Blood no more.

I believe it is needless, after what I have here said, to inform you, that I am myself a Schoolmaster; an Office, as *Erasmus* very rightly observes, of the highest Dignity in the Commonwealth, next to that of the Sovereign. This Office I have so well discharged, that I have whipt more *Latin* and *Greek* into the Lads under my Care, than most of my Contemporaries of the same Profession. When I first enter'd upon my School, I laid it down as a Rule that every Boy can learn, as every Horse can draw; but that the Slow requires more Scourging than the Sprighsly: And again, that there is neither Horse nor Lad but which sometimes wants to be whipt. Indeed none, however circumspect, hath escaped from me untouch'd, and most of them bear my Mark about them to this Day.

In Correction, however, I have always confined myself to that Part which Nature seems to have intended, and to have well supplied for this Purpose. *Ovid* would persuade us, that old *Chiron* used to flog *Achilles* on the Hand.

Quas Hector sensurus erat poscentibus Magistro
Verberibus justas præbuit ille manus.

And many Masters I have known to follow his Example; but surely with too little Reason: For Nature would never have furnished any Part with little Flesh, when she had intended a great deal should be scourged away; and there is a Passage in *Quintilian* which plainly intimates the other Method to have prevailed among the *Romans*. "Besides, says he, many other Circumstances, from "Pain or Fear, happen to Boys at the Time of "Correction, which are indecent to be mention'd, "and which may afterwards put him to the Blush." I know *Quintilian* is an Enemy to the Rod; but he confesses that the Contrary was the received Opinion in his Time, and that *Chrysippus* himself was a Friend to Birch.

Cicero, who was wiser than both, advises much Castigation. His Words are, *Hi sapienter faciunt qui adolescentes maxime castigant.* And *Solomon*, who was the wisest of all, hath told us, *that he who spares the Rod, spoils the Child.* The first Principle therefore of good Education is Scourging, which must be confest by all who have ever been well scourged; in other Words, who have ever been at School; and this, I think, must have been your Case.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,

Roger Strap.

Mr. Trott-plaid,

YOU very facetiously tell us in your last, that Jacobitism, the Existence of which no one can at present deny, is an Argument, a Posteriore of the vicious Education of our Youth: Now, Sir, give me Leave to say that this vicious Education, the Truth of which I think altogether as impossible to be controverted, is an Argument a Priore of the plentiful Existence of Jacobitism.

You, Sir, who so well know what the nonsensical Principles of this Sect are, and have, in your fictitious Character, so notably exposed their monstrous and absurd Folly to the World, must readily agree, that nothing can be so well calculated for the Support and Propagation of these Doctrines, as that slender Stock of Knowledge which is acquired by great Numbers of our Youth, while they remain in what the Law calls their Infancy. Without pointing at Individuals, or any Species of Men, I think I may aver, that all of the Jacobitical Stamp are furnished with this half (or rather half-quarter) Learning, which makes the human Soil just rich enough to bear this Kind of Fruit.

It may be averred, nay, I believe, it may be demonstrated, that there never was, nor never can be, one single Man of Sense, or of true Erudition, capable of holding such Tenets. I am pleased to say, Experience convinces us, that the merely illiterate Vulgar are not of the Party. These Doctrines are,

as I have said, the Fruit only of that shallow Learning, (I had almost said Ignorance) which is taught at Seminaries half-reformed from Popery, and which are ready, on the first Occasion, to return to the Bosom of that *Alma Mater*. Doctrines hoarded up in the Repositories of Luxury, Laziness, Bigottry, and Error, where Learning consists in Words, Wit in Quibble, Religion in Grimace and Superstition, and the most refined Policy centers in the dark Interests of Priestcraft.

While our Youth are thus educated, the Consequences are certain: For while they here suck in bad Principles, together with bad Wine, tho' the Strength of bodily Constitution may prevent any future ill Effects from the one, few of them will have sufficient Strength of Mind to overcome or eradicate the Poison contracted from the other.

You will excuse me, Mr. *Trott-plaid*, if I think you have been a little too tender on this Head. The Fact is too notorious to be any longer concealed, and the Evil is too great and dangerous to be any longer born. However inveterate the Disease hath been suffered to become, by being too long temporized with, it must now be cured, or it will destroy our whole Constitution; and in such a Case, if harsh Medicines are necessary, they must be applied.

I am, Sir,

Your sincere Well-wisher,

BRITANNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette.

Dresden, May 1. *N. S.*

ON Sunday last F. Guerini was seized with an Apoplectic Fit about Ten o' Clock in the Morning, in the Queen of Poland's Anti-chamber, and expired that Evening about Five. By an Officer who arrived last Night from Warsaw, there is Advice, that by this Time the whole Russian Army have passed the Vistula, one Column at Pulawy, the other a Gouva. Two of the Russian Generals told the said Officer, that the whole Army was to be at Cracow before the 20th Instant. From Cracow to Blitz in Silesia is not above four or five Days March.

Berlin, May 1. *N. S.* Yesterday arrived here the Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to this Court, and this Day had an Audience of his Prussian Majesty, and delivered his Credentials. ib.

Liege, May 1. N. S. The *Pontoons* sent from hence Yesterday to the French are not yet arrived, seven Carts being broke down in the Roads, and the rest so fast stuck, that they must send to their Camp for the Artillery Horses, to draw them out. In this Situation they have sent an Express to demand thirty Carpenters to work on their Boats, without which they cannot repair their Bridge. ib. *As the French are no longer in Want of* PONTOONS. Q. *Whether we should not read* PANTINS?

Hague, May 7. *N. S.* An Express arrived here early last Sunday Morning, from the Prince of Orange, with the News that the Preliminaries were signed at Aix on the 30th ult. The States General were immediately assembled, and acquainted with this important News; the Preliminaries however have not yet been laid before them; but it is said, that the Prince of Orange intends to do it himself the Day after To-morrow, and that his Highness will return to the Hague on Purpose. ib.

Bologna, April 23. According to private Letters, 4000 Austrians, with 40 Pieces of Cannon, are actually gone on board some Ships at Savona, in order to assist the Malecontents in the entire Reduction of the Island of Corsica; but some pretend, that this Embarkation has in View an Object of still greater Importance, tho' what it is they do not explain. G. A.

Vienna, April 27. Wednesday Evening a Courier was sent away for Count Caunitz at Aix la Chapelle, since when there is a great Talk of a Peace. Yet as a general Action is soon expected in the Low-Countries, the Court has ordered three Days of Prayers next Week for a Blessing on the Arm of the Allies. There is a Report, that the Troops of Prussia are to form a Camp on the 15th of May, betwixt Ratisbon and Oppelen, and that all the Officers, who are absent from their Corps, must join them by that Time at farthest. ib.

Paris, May 3. The late Princess, Daughter of the Dauphin, has been buried with great Pomp in the Royal Sepulchre at St. Dennis, and is much lamented by the Royal Family. But the present Dauphiness is said to be certainly with Child, which, on the other Hand, causes great Joy at Court. Couriers arrive daily from all Parts, but we hear not a Word of what they bring. The old Cardinal de Rohan is dead, and succeeded, both in his Bishoprick of Strasburg, and his Place of Great Almoner, by his Nephew Cardinal de Verdadour. We are assured, that the King is resolved to order the Demolition of Bergen-op-Zoom, on Account of the bad Air, which carries off daily many Soldiers. There is said to be a Confirmation of the taking Pondicherry by the English and Dutch; notwithstanding which, the Reports of a Peace, which are now more current than ever, have raised our Actions to 1235 Livres. ib.

Bruges, May 5. The Most Christian King is suddenly expected in these Provinces, the Relais being already set forwards. All the Boats here, and in the other Towns of Flanders, have been seized by Order of the Court, and Part of them sent to Ghent, but with what Design is not known. ib.

Brussels, May 5. We hear by Letters of the 3d, that an Aid de Camp of the Duke of Cumberland having presented to M. Saxe a Plan for the Capitulation of the Garrison and Town of Maestricht, one Article of which imported, that the Garrison should march out with all the Military Honours, the Marshal consented to it: But Baron d'Aylva having afterwards refused to surrender the Place, by Direction of the said Aid de Camp, without expres Orders from the Stadtholder, 48 Hours had been granted him to send for such Orders. In the mean Time a Truce has been agreed on, which is in general look'd on as the Prelude to a Peace. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, May 3. Articles of Capitulation were signed on the 7th Instant N. S. by Marshal Saxe and General d'Aylva, Governor of Maestricht, for the giving up of the Town upon honourable Conditions: In Consequence of which, the Garrison was to march out of the Town on the 10th Inst. N. S. with Military Honours. And the 11th Inst. was the Day named for the Cessation of Hostilities in the Low-Countries.

Proceedings at the Court of Criticism, Thursday May 5.

THE following Letter was read and ordered to be printed.

Sir,

I Could have wished your Correspondent, who, with so much just Indignation, has given us an Account of the *Pamphlet*, in which an impudent Assertion, concerning the Safety of *Church-lands* in *Lay-hands*, in the Church of *Rome*, is contained, had likewise shewn the Falshood of it: Or that you yourself had thought proper to have supplied his Defect. But as you have turned him over to *higher Courts of Judicature*, give me leave, thro' your Means, to inform the World, that tho' the *Papists* have many Times asserted the *same* Thing, and have refer'd us, with this Author, to *Germany* for a Proof of it; yet 'tis well known, that the Church of *Rome* condemns, and has protested, in the most solemn Manner, against the Liberty allowed by the Treaty of *Munster* in this Matter. For Pope *Innocent* published a Bull just after, to null the said Treaty, as prejudicial to the Catholic Religion, to the Apostolical See, to Churches, and other holy Places and Persons, and ecclesiastical Rights. In the Body of the Bull he saith, that his Nuntio there (*Chigi*, who was afterwards Pope *Alexander* the Seventh) did protest against these Articles, as void, null, unjust, and agreed upon by Persons who had no Power, and that they were to be so looked on by all. But the Pope did not think this sufficient, but declares all those Articles that related to the Liberty of Religion, *Church-lands*, or any ecclesiastical Rights, or that brought any the least Prejudice to them, or which might be thought or pretended so to do, to be null, void, invalid, unjust, damned, reprobate, vain, and without any Force or Power, and that they shall remain so for ever: And that no Person, tho' *ever so much sworn* to observe those Articles, shall be bound by such Oath; nor any Right, Title, Plea, Prescription, shall accrue to any by Virtue of them. And therefore, out of the Plenitude of Apostolical Power, he doth absolutely damn, reprobate, null and cassate all those Articles and Protests before God, of the Nullity of them; and restores all Persons and Places to their ancient Possessions, notwithstanding them; with very much to the same Purpose. This was dated at *Rome, apud sanctam Mariam majorem sub annulo* 3 *Jan.* 1651, in the eighth Year of his Pontificat. *Vid. Stillingfleet's* Defence of his Idolatry of the Church of *Rome*, Part 1st. in the General Preface. Here you see the most ample Condemnation of this Writer's Assertion, which 'tis fit you should let Protestants see, in order that they may indeed know what they are to expect from a *Romish* Prince and Clergy. If you think proper to publish this, you may probably expect to hear farther from a

True Protestant.

(Adjourned.)

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

Some private Letters from Aix la Chapelle say, that the French actually lost two thousand Men in storming the Cover'd Way at Maestricht; that both the Marshal Saxe and Lowendahl were there in Person; that the former exposed himself prodigiously, and that they were beaten out of the Cover'd Way by the springing of a Mine, which cost the Besiegers nine hundred Men. That after the Signing of the Preliminaries, a Cessation of Arms for two Days took Place; and that Marshal Count Saxe had declared, That he would be willing to consent to any thing for the Preservation of the brave Men in the Place. W. E.

On Thursday Night an Order was issued from the Admiralty for the Yachts to be got ready with all Expedition, to carry his Majesty to Holland. ib.

Lord Anson is to have the Command of a Squadron of Men of War to convoy his Majesty. ib.

Thursday the Lords of the Admiralty gave Orders for the Spence, Spy, and Swift Sloops of War to be ready to sail on the first Notice, with Dispatches of the utmost Importance. ib.

We are assured, that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle goes abroad with his Majesty as Secretary of State. ib.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, 'tis said, goes to Hanover as soon as the Articles of Peace are settled. ib.

We hear that their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, will reside at St. James's during his Majesty's being in his German Dominions. ib.

On Thursday Night there was a most magnificent Masquerade at the Opera-House in the Hay market; it being done by a Number of Nobility and Gentry by a private Subscription, who all endeavoured to emulate each other in the Grandeur of their Dresses, which were exceeding valuable in Diamonds and Jewels. ib. *Half the Expence which contributed that Night to make others uneasy, might, if it had been charitably disposed, have made many greatly happy.*

Yesterday, at a Court at Bridewell, was a Nomination of 100 Persons, some of which were of Quality and Distinction, as proper Persons to be Governors of that Hospital and Bethlem. L. E. ——*If proper Officers were to attend every Morning at Mr. Poot's Scandal Shop, they might take up more than* 100 *Persons, some of which are of Quality and Distinction, all proper to be the* Governors *at those Hospitals.*

Admiralty-Office, April 27. On the 10th ult. his Majesty's Ship the Advice, commanded by Capt. Haddock, sail'd from Plymouth on a Cruize, and on the 28th he retook an English Ship, named the Beula, from Philadelphia for London, with Sugar and some Indigo, which had been taken on the 19th, by the Junon Privateer of Bayonne. The 3d Inst. about 14. 39. W. Longitude from the Start, Capt. Haddock bore down towards a Sail seen to Leeward, and at Nine in the Evening came up with her, and after changing two or three Broadsides with his Upper Deck Guns (it blowing so fresh that they could not open his Lower Ports) and several Vollies of Small Arms, the Chace struck, and proved the Neptune Privateer of Bayonne, of 20 Eight pounders, and 210 Men. The Advice had three Men kill'd and five wounded; and the Privateer eight kill'd and fifteen wounded. Gazette.

On the 9th Inſt. Capt. Haddock took a French Brigantine from St. Malo, laden with Salt for Newfoundland; and he has carried his Prizes into Kinſale. ib.

On the 23d his Majeſty's Ship the Haſtings, commanded by Capt. Wellard, arrived in the Downs with a French Privateer Snow of Boulogne, called the Duke de Rembouiller, of ſix Carriage and ten Swivel Guns, and 66 Men, which ſhe took between Yarmouth and the Broad Fourteens. ib.

Monday.

We hear from Calais, that all their Privateers are ordered not to proceed to Sea any more. G. A.

Yeſterday Morning about Four o'Clock died, at his Houſe in Pall-mall, the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont of the Kingdom of Ireland. By his Death a large Eſtate deſcends to the Right Hon. the Lord Perceval, now Earl of Egmont, Member of Parliament for Weobly in Herefordſhire. ib.

Tueſday.

Yeſterday Morning Capt. Belford, of the Merlin Sloop, arrived with an Expreſs to the Lords of the Admiralty, with an Account, that Admiral Knowles has taken Port Louis in Hiſpaniola, after a very ſharp Engagement that laſted three Hours and a half; that he took 78 Pieces of Cannon, from 18 to 42 Pound-Ball; and alſo took two Privateers and three Merchant-ſhips that were in the Harbour. In the Engagement the brave Capt. Renton (who brought home the News of the taking of Portobello) was unfortunately kill'd; and Capt. Cuſt was very dangerouſly wounded. G. A.

Yeſterday Evening the Entertainment of the Spring-Garden at Vaux-Hall open'd for the Summer Seaſon. ib.

——*But when the Summer-Seaſon will open ſeems not ſo apparent.*

Laſt Sunday died, at his Houſe in Bow-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, Tho. Burdus, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex, and City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, and Chairman to the Juſtices for the ſaid City and Liberty. ib.——*We hear Mr. Foote will ſpeedily ſell his Remains by Auction, of which timely Notice will be given in the Papers.*

We hear, that the Opera of La Semiramide Riconoſciuta (in which Signora Caſarini is to act the Part of a King) will be perform'd but twice. ib.——*We ſee no Reaſon for this, ſince the Signoras can perform all the Parts of a King as often and as well as the Signors.*

It was reported on Sunday, that an Account was come of the Death of the King of Portugal. W. E.

Sunday there was one of the greateſt Courts at St. James's, that has been for ſeveral Weeks paſt. ib.

Sunday, being the firſt in Term, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Judges, Sheriffs, &c. went to St. Paul's Cathedral, where an excellent Sermon was preached by Mr. Buxton; after which they were elegantly entertained by Criſpe Gaſcoigne, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs, at Brewer's-Hall in Aldersgate-ſtreet, near Wood-ſtreet. ib.——*Where, we hope, an excellent Dinner was eat by the ſaid Mr. Buxton.*

His Majeſty's Departure for Hanover is fixed for the 17th of this Month, Orders being given for every Thing to be in Readineſs for his Majeſty's Embarkation. ib.

On Saturday three of his Majeſty's Meſſengers were diſpatched with the Preliminary Articles of Peace, ſeal'd up in Silver Boxes, to ſeveral Foreign Courts. ib.——*If we had ſent it in Gold Boxes, it had been worth our while.*

Wedneſday.

We hear that as ſoon as a Peace is concluded, the Right Hon. the Earl of Cheſterfield will go Embaſſador to France, and make a magnificent Entry, as is uſual after the making of a Peace; as will alſo the Embaſſadors of France and Spain do the ſame here. ib.

Letters Yeſterday from Guernſey of the 25th of April, bring Advice, that their Privateers ſtill continue to pick up the French Ships. The Day theſe Letters were dated, the Ceſar Privateer arrived from a Cruize, with the St. Francois, bound from Bourdeaux to Quebeck, and another Ship loaden with Hydes and Salt; and the Defiance Privateer ſent in the ſame Day a French Privateer of Four Guns, and had alſo retaken three or four ſmall Prizes. ib.

Admiralty-Office, May 1. Letters received this Day from Rear Admiral Knowles, dated in Port Louis Harbour the 13th of March laſt, bring the following Advices, viz.

That the Admiral, accompanied by Governor Trelawney, ſailed from Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica, on the 13th of February, with eight Ships of War of the Line, ſtrengthened with a Detachment of 240 Men of Governor Trelawney's Regiment, in order to attack St. Jago de Cuba, but finding the Winds to continue Northerly, ſo as to prevent the Ships approaching that Coaſt, it was agreed on to make an Attempt upon Port Louis, on the South Side of Hiſpaniola; the Admiral thereupon made a Diſpoſition of his Ships for that Purpoſe, and began the Attack the 8th of March, about One o'Clock, within almoſt Piſtol-Shot of the Walls; and after a warm Cannonading for about three Hours, the Admiral finding the Enemy were drove from their Guns, and ſilenced, he ſent a Summons on Shore to the Governor, to ſurrender; who ſoon ſent an Officer off with Propoſitions, which the Admiral rejected, and ſent back the Officer with a Copy of the Articles, which he would allow, and give the Governor but an Hour to determine on them, within which Time they were accepted, and are as follow, viz.

That the Governor ſurrender inſtantly the Fort up to the Admiral, and no Military Officer or Soldier in it ſerve againſt his Britannick Majeſty or his Allies for the Space of one Year and one Day from the Date hereof.

That on thoſe Conditions the Admiral conſents that the Garriſon march out with their Arms, Colours flying, and Drums beating, but no Cannon or Mortars, or any Ammunition whatſoever.

That all the Officers ſhall be allowed to carry ſuch Baggage as upon Honour is their own, but ſubject to be inſpected if demanded; and that all the Negroes and Mulattoes, that are abſolutely their Servants or Property, the Admiral will compliment them with; but all other Negroes and Mulattoes that are in the Fort, and all the Cannon, Munitions, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging ſhall be delivered up.

Upon theſe Conditions the Admiral agrees that this Evening the Garriſon may march out as beforementioned; at the ſame Time the Keys of the Caſtle ſhall be delivered up to the Officer whom he ſends to take Poſſeſſion, and the Troops of his Britannick Majeſty ſhall march in as the others march out.

That for what Lenity the Admiral is diſpoſed to ſhew the Town and Inhabitants, the Conditions ſhall be ſettled between Governor Chateaunoye and him To-morrow. Dated on board his Britannick Majeſty's Ship Canterbury in Port-Louis, this 8th of March, 1747.

In Conſequence of which, Major Scott, of General Fuller's Regiment, (who had been deſired by the Admiral and Governor Trelawney to command the Detachment of the Governor's Regiment, and the Marines) was ſent on Shore to take Poſſeſſion of the Fort in his Majeſty's Name, and the Troops were landed directly.

There were 78 Guns mounted in the Fort, moſtly 42, 36, and 28 Pounders, and five Mortars, with great Quantities of all Kinds of Ammunition and Stores, moſt of the Guns and Carriages new, and many of the Guns weighed from 69 to 84 Hundred Weight, and every Thing in very good Order in the Fortreſs.

The Admiral found three Ships, a Snow, and three Privateer Sloops in the Harbour, which he took Poſſeſſion of.

M. Chateaunoye, the General, arrived in Town the Night before the Attack, with a Reinforcement of three Companies of Soldiers, ſo that he had the Mortification to ſee the Fort taken.

During the Attack the Enemy ſet Fire to a Ship, and endeavoured to drop her on board the Admiral, or the Elizabeth; but Boats were ſent off which towed her clear, and took Poſſeſſion of two more deſigned for the ſame Purpoſe, though the Enemy's Muſquetry played very ſmartly on the Boats all the Time: and tho' the Fire from the Fort was as briſk as it could poſſibly be, yet our Loſs in the whole Action was only 19 Men kill'd, and 60 wounded; but among the Slain was Capt. Rentone of the Strafford, and Capt. Cuſt, (who went a Volunteer in the Expedition) both much lamented. The Enemy acknowledge to have had 160 Men killed and wounded, (four of whom are Captains) and they ſay that 128 were killed outright.

The Admiral was making what Diſpatch he could in blowing up the Fort, and then intended to proceed to put in Execution his firſt Deſign againſt St. Jago. Gazette.

We hear that the Sale of all Cambricks and French Lawns is prohibited, after Midſummer next.

And that the Wearing of them are forbid after Lady-Day 1749. G. A.——*The Sale of Cambricks may be prohibited, but Qu. of the Wear? For thoſe who wear them are above the Law.*

Early Yeſterday Morning was carried from her Houſe in Red-lion-ſquare, to be interr'd in the Family Vault at Stapleford-Abbot in Eſſex, the Corps of the Right Hon. Lady Forteſcue, Relict of the late Lord Forteſcue, and Mother to the preſent Dormer Lord Forteſcue, Baron of Credon in the Kingdom of Ireland: She was Daughter and Co-Heireſs to the late Judge Dormer, many Years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Thurſday.

There is an Account from Barbadoes, that the Eagle Packet with the Mail from Falmouth, and the Oxford Man of War with the Trade from England, were arriv'd there; and that the ſaid Man of War had afterwards ſailed from thence by Order to join Admiral Knowles. The Loo Man of War was arrived at Barbadoes with the Trade from Ireland; and his Majeſty's Ships the Poole and Rippon from the Coaſt of Africa. D. A.

The Thomas and Charles, Capt. Purt, is loſt near Cape Cod. She was bound for Antigua from New England, having on board a valuable Cargo. The Captain and Crew are happily ſaved. ib.

The St. George Privateer has taken the ——, Antonio Anman, from Marſeilles bound to Alexandria, and carried her into Leghorn. ib.

Letters from Kinſale mention, that the Kent, Capt. Robſon, had ſprung a Leak; but it was believed had received no great Damage in her Cargo. ib.

Yeſterday the Hearing between John and James Dalrymple, Eſqrs. and the Earl of Dumfries, all claiming the Earldom of Stair, &c. was determined in Favour of James Dalrymple, Eſq; now Earl of Stair. ib.

Yeſterday came on at the Court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter, the Cauſe between Sir Philip Muſgrave, Bart. Plaintiff, and Sir John Shelley, Bart. Defendant, for a conſiderable Eſtate in Wiltſhire, when, after a long Hearing, the Jury, which was a ſpecial one, being all Gentlemen of Wiltſhire, gave a Verdict for the Defendant. ib.

Laſt Night the Coachman of Counſellor Hamilton, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, fell off his Box in Petty-France, and pitch'd on his Head. He was carried immediately to the Weſtminſter-Infirmary, but remains ſpeechleſs. ibid.

Laſt Monday the St. Michael and Culloden Privateers arrived in the Downs from a Cruize, and brought in the Chriſtiantia, Deacher, from Geneva, bound to Hamburgh. D. C.

On Tueſday laſt died ſuddenly Mr. Body, Maſter of the Mulberry-Garden in Bridewell-Walk, Clerkenwell. A Man whoſe Character is univerſally known, by the frequent Followers of the Old Baily, and other Courts of Juſtice. ib.

Laſt Monday Night ſome Rogues broke into the Houſe of Mr. Debaillet, an Apothecary in Duck-Lane, Weſt-Smithfield, and were preparing to carry off a large Quantity of Things; but ſome Bottles happening to fall alarmed the Family, and the Villains made off without their Booty. ib.

Yeſterday died in an advanced Age, at his Houſe in Manchester Court, Channel-Row, Weſtminſter, Nathaniel Cowdery, Eſq; Deputy Auditor of his Majeſty's Exchequer. D. A.

We hear that John Dawſon, Eſq; Clerk of the Regiſters and Iſſues in that Office, will ſucceed Mr. Cowdery as Deputy-Auditor, and Mr. Jennings will ſucceed Mr. Dawſon, and that all the other Clerks will riſe according to Seniority. ib.

We hear that James Pelham, Eſq; will ſucceed the late Thomas Norton, Eſq; as Deputy-Governor of Chelſea-College. ib.

Dr. Bloxholm lies at the Point of Death at Hampton-Court. ib.

Falmouth, April 30. Since my laſt arrived the Subtle, a French Privateer of ten Guns and ſixty-four Men, taken by the Falmouth arm'd Ship, Capt. Peter Hill, Commander, who has alſo taken another ſmall French Privateer of two Guns and forty Men, which he ranſom'd, after taking out her Arms and Ammunition, not being able to diſpoſe otherwiſe of the Priſoners without ſpoiling his Cruize. ib.

Newcaſtle, April 30. Laſt Saturday, early in the Morning, a Gang of Smugglers, with about 26 Loads of Brandy, were attacked at Penrith Town Head by five Cuſtomhouſe Officers; and, after a ſmart Engagement with Swords and Piſtols, the Officers got Poſſeſſion of three Horſes with their Loads, one was ſtaved, and the Smugglers carried off the reſt. Two of the Smugglers were wounded and taken in the Scuffle, but eſcaped afterwards. ib.

Yeſterday Morning Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Wincheſea, ſet out for Harwich to embark for Holland. W. E.

Yeſterday Col. Johnſon ſet out for Ireland, on Buſineſs of great Importance. ib.

The Collection amounted to 375 l. 6s. 6d. which, by Miſtake, was wrong inſerted in ſome other Papers. ib.

The Rev. Dr. Littleton kiſſed the King's Hand on Saturday laſt, on his being appointed Dean of Exeter.

Private Letters from on board the Squadron under Rear Admiral Knowles, give us an Account, that the

Ships under his Command at Port Louis, were his Majesty's Ships Canterbury, of 60 Guns, (the Admiral's Ship) the Cornwall of 80, Elizabeth, Weymouth, Plymouth, Stafford, Worcester and Oxford, two of which never fired a Gun; most of the Officers write, that it is the strongest Fortification taken since the War, by shipping only. ib.

Extract of a Letter from Sheerness, May 4.

'Since my last two of his Majesty's Yachts past'd by 'the Nore, from Holland, with several Transports; 'and the Shark Sloop anchored at the Nore, from the 'same Place.

'His Majesty's Ship the Princess Royal Storeship is 'sailed for Gibraltar.

'His Majesty's Ship the Hastings, and Badger Sloop, 'are both from a Cruize, and come into this Place to 'clean; as is the Glasgow from the Nore.

'And the same Day his Majesty's Ship the Saphire 'past by this Place, from Chatham, in her Way to 'Deptford; where she is going to be docked, and fitted 'for immediate Service. ib.

Friday.

Yesterday arrived an Express from Deal, with an Account that his Majesty's Ships the Russel, Jersey, and Glorioso, with the Portugal Fleet under Convoy, were safe arrived in the Downs. D. A.

His Majesty's Sloop the Merlin, Capt. Belfour, who brought the Express from Admiral Knowles, is arrived at Tenby in Wales. Before she left the West-Indies, the Trial of Capt. Cruickshanks, late Commander of the Lark Man of War, was over, and that Gentleman acquitted of the Charge of Cowardice; so is only suspended from his Command during his Majesty's Pleasure. ib.

The Merlin in her Passage took a French Merchant Ship, and ransom'd her for 1500 l. Sterling; after which she fell in with a French Privateer of great Force, with whom she had a very smart Engagement, and had several Men killed, among whom was Major Scott, who commanded the Troops at the Attack of Port-Louis. She is come in almost a Wreck; so that the Report of her being to return to the West-Indies must be without Foundation. ib.

The Princess Amelia, Capt. Cowper, has taken off Malta a French Felucca for the Streights from the Levant, having on board several hundred Pounds in Specie; which they took out, and afterwards ransomed the Ship for a considerable Sum. ib.

The ——, Grohsen, from Bayonne bound to Rotterdam, is taken and brought into Dartmouth. ib.

Some Letters from the East-Indies mention, that the English had taken eight Grabs belonging to Angria the Pirate. ib.

'Tis said, that Orders are dispatched for discharging all the Transport-Ships in the Pay of the Government. ib.

We are inform'd, that Lord Anson will hoist his Flag on board the Hastings, Capt. Wellard, in order to convoy his Majesty to Holland. ib.

We hear that the Parliament does not rise 'till the Beginning of the Week after next. ib.

And that his Majesty does not go abroad, 'till after the Rising of the Parliament. ib.

'Tis reported, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington will be made President of the Council; his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward of the Houshold; and the Marquis of Hartington, one of the Lords of the Treasury. ib.

Yesterday Albert Brounell, Esq; of Leigh in Kent, was married to Miss Charlotte Harwood, only Daughter of the late Sir Charles Harwood, Bart. of Hornchurch in Essex. ib.

Yesterday on a Survey of the sinking Pier of Westminster Bridge, it was found that it had not sunk for some Time past. ib.

At the Rehearsal of the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, a new Fraud was detected by the Stewards, of imposing on the Charitably-disposed; a Fellow well dress'd having got a Box at the outer Door of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, begging for the Charity, by which he had got a Sum; but Information being given, he was secured, and the Money taken from him, and he severely disciplined by the Populace, as he deserved. ib.

Yesterday a Boy about seven Years of Age was killed by a Horse on full Speed running over him in Kent-street Road. ib.

Yesterday Morning a Journeyman to Mr. Pyke, an eminent Watchmaker in Bedford Row, supposed to be in good Health, was found dead in the Necessary-House. ib.

Gosport, May 3. The Diamond Man of War has retaken two Ships from a French Privateer at the Back of the Isle of Wight: The Privateer got away in the Night. ib.

BANKRUPTS.

Jehosophat Postle, of Wymondham in the County of Norfolk, Money-Scrivener.

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